

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA

complaints of arbitrary action by high officials. Strong men like Dt Lanessan and Douxner aroused the hostility of colonials by their handed methods. Favouritism flourished; nothing could be without servile flattery of those in power. Just because Cochm-Giiia dissented from Doumer's federal policy, he indulged Ms rancour *m* disciplinary measures which aroused a strong regional feeling that h« not yet wholly abated. This resentment on the part of Cochin-Chineie colonials has shown itself many times. In 1928 its Colonial 'Conn:! twice refused to vote the budget, and they had previously done so in 1926. Cochin-China staged tumultuous manifestations during the depression to obtain a moratorium for planters' debts, to devalue the piastre\* and they even boycotted the state reception for *m* a protest against the cut ordered in salaries. For years the demanded some sort of representative body. The press and Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture were their only means of self-expression, and they were handicapped by inadequate funds and powers. because they could not muster an important lobby in Paris was at reason why the government should ignore their legitimate desires, not the state repeatedly asked for colonists to develop Indo-Chim? Yet when they patriotically responded to the appeal, nothing was to aid them or even to take cognizance of their needs. It was a abuse of confidence. Not until 1928, when Pasquier created the did the colonists obtain satisfaction, and this was many after representative institutions had been given to the native peoples. In to the colonists\* complaints about the lack of for their concessions^ and inadequate

